

Law Enforcement News

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Join us in cyberspace!

Law Enforcement News now has its own home page on the World Wide Web — LEN Online — as part of our continuing information outreach to the police profession. You can access the page at <http://www.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/len>.

Where the bad guys are

Software makes sex-offender notifications easier

Enforcing Alabama's sex-offender notification law is faster and requires less effort by Huntsville police as a result of a computer program that utilizes geographic information system technology to notify residents when a parolee moves into their neighborhood.

"Megan's Mapper," which was developed in-house by a crime analyst who worked closely with a local software producer to meet the Police Department's needs, has drastically reduced the time and personnel needed to make notifications, said Carl Samples, an investigator-by-appointment with the department.

"We took a process that took three people three days on average, and turned it into a process that takes one person 30 minutes," Samples told Law Enforcement News.

The software, named after Megan Kanka, the 7-year-old New Jersey girl whose murder by a paroled child molester led to community notification laws nationwide, is also an example of law enforcement's increasing reliance on sophisticated geo-mapping technology to chart crime trends, deploy resources and perform other tasks.

Megan's Mapper, which was developed jointly with Banton Research in Huntsville, "shows where these people are, tells you where

local day-care centers and schools are," Samples explained. "It gives you the ability to identify particular houses on the map, draws up a mailing list of all of the residences to be notified, and prints the postcards we use to make those notifications."

Program also tells Alabama parolees if they're allowed to move into a certain area.

Huntsville is one of four cities in which the police chief is charged with making community notifications about sex offenders released from prison. The Police Department receives a 30-day notice from correctional officials about the impending release of an inmate. The law, which was enacted in 1996, bars offenders from living within 1,000 feet of day-care centers, public or private schools or their victims.

The agency has made 40 notifications using the system, on which it also maintains a database of more than 500 local sex criminals. It's also put add-ons on the system, allowing it to perform

other tasks as well, said Samples, a 25-year HPD veteran. The program now can chart crime trends and is used by the department to focus on trouble spots and make deployment decisions.

Samples said the program also helps him field calls from parolees inquiring about whether they are free to move into a particular area. "We have [offenders] who call this office three or four times a week, asking if they're allowed to live in a certain area," he said.

The address is entered into the computer, which pulls up a map with a circle representing the 1,000-foot limit and icons that identify child-care facilities and schools in the area. "If there are day-care or public school icons within that circle, then they can't live there."

Prior to Megan's Mapper, Samples said the task involved several days of scouring a street map with a cross-reference directory to determine who should be notified. "You had to hand-copy the notifications on a Xerox machine, then do the mailing," he said.

Shane Beatty of Banton Research said the company has received inquiries about the \$5,000 product from police agencies in Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlantic City, N.J.; Tampa, Fla.; San Diego and Baltimore. "Everyone we talk to about it has shown quite a bit of interest in it," he said.

Under (cardiac) arrest? Cops adding defibrillation gear to their arsenals

By Jacob R. Clark

An ever-increasing number of law enforcement agencies have come up with a new way of literally making a difference between life and death, equipping officers with portable defibrillators to administer a potentially life-saving electrical shock to cardiac-arrest victims.

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA), which strikes about 350,000 people each year, is the fastest-killing heart condition. It occurs when an electrical malfunction of the heart, or fibrillation, causes the heart to quiver and beat erratically, and prevents it from pumping blood through the body.

The victim soon loses consciousness and the ability to breathe, hastening death. However, the patient can be revived in minutes if first-responders have defibrillators on hand. Once an automated external defibrillator is used to administer an electrical shock that acts like a jump-start for the heart, the patient's chances for surviving minimal long-term damage increase exponentially. Advocates of police defibrillator programs say they could save up to 100,000 lives each year.

Since police are often the first on the scene of an SCA incident — and according to one estimate, up to one-fifth of the nation's police agencies are designated first-responders — many agencies have purchased portable AEDs as standard patrol-car equipment.

One of the leading advocates of police defibrillator programs is Chief Leonard A. Matarese of the Indian

Creek Village, Fla., Department of Public Safety, which was the first Florida law enforcement agency to equip its officers with the life-saving devices. The agency, which provides police services to an affluent community across Biscayne Bay from Miami, has six AEDs, including one in its patrol boat.

Street-Proven

Indian Creek police have twice used the units on cardiac-arrest victims in nearby jurisdictions since they were

acquired in 1996. In one case, the police got there too late to save the female victim. In the second instance, an officer already at the scene was about to start CPR but was unable to find a pulse on the stricken female victim.

"Our officer arrived with the AED, hooked it up and the device found there was a heart rhythm," Matarese recalled during a recent interview with Law Enforcement News. "Because of that, they didn't have to initiate CPR. It was an example of where, having that ma-

chine available prevented them from giving a therapy that could have been negative toward the victim. It was a positive outcome — one that, frankly, none of us had considered before."

The AED helped in other ways in that incident, Matarese added. "The product we use has a display, so when paramedics arrived from Metro Dade Fire and Rescue, they used that screen to monitor the patient as they gave her medication. They didn't have to switch

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Oh, how it hertz! Police radios jam the spectrum

A Justice Department survey of 1,500 law enforcement agencies nationwide shows a crucial need for more allocations of space on the radio spectrum, with more than half of the agencies indicating they need additional frequencies to communicate effectively with each other during emergencies.

The survey, which was conducted by the National Institute of Justice, also found that many agencies are hobbled by their problems relating to interoperability — a term used by public safety agencies to describe the ability of police and other responders to communicate via radio while jointly responding to calls. Many agencies indicated that they encounter serious problems when attempting to commu-

nicate with agencies beyond their local networks or operating on different frequency bands.

"The problem is that public safety communications have been spread across the spectrum, and it's also being crowded out by commercial demands, including those fostered by Internet development and the general explosion in the communications industry," said Associate Attorney General Raymond Fisher, who is spearheading the Justice Department's efforts to address radio-spectrum issues.

The current fragmented nature of the frequency spectrum poses serious problems for law enforcement communications systems, according to the survey. Five bands between 25 and 869 mega-

hertz are reserved for law enforcement, but as traffic in those bands increases, communication problems continue to mount.

Other obstacles to radio communications between agencies include outdated equipment, dead spots caused by tall buildings or mountainous terrain, and limitations in funding for upgrading equipment.

The survey also found that a number of agencies lack sufficient funds or the knowledge about wireless technology to improve communications capabilities. Thirty-five percent of the agencies polled stated that state and Federal mandates are needed to ensure interoperability, but most believe the

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Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — Newington Police Officer Mark DiChiara will be suspended and lose overtime pay, but not be dismissed from the force, following a ruling by Town Manager Keith Chapman. Police Chief Richard Klett had urged strongly that DiChiara be fired for tipping off the 4-Play sports bar hours before an impending raid by state liquor authorities last November. After DiChiara's phone tip, an announcement was made in the bar asking all underage drinkers to go home because police were on their way. Chief Klett said DiChiara could no longer be trusted as a police officer.

MASSACHUSETTS — The NAACP in Springfield has charged that police did not pursue a link in the murders of five women until a fourth body had been found. All of the women killed by what police believe to be a serial killer were reportedly linked to crack cocaine. All were poor, four were black, one was white. By the time the fifth victim was discovered strangled, police had set up a task force of 12 officers and won City Council approval for a \$50,000 overtime fund.

In the last three months, police in New Bedford have crossed paths with four alligators used by drug dealers for protection and intimidation.

A teen-ager who knocked out power and communications at Worcester Airport for six hours on March 10, 1997, has become the first juvenile to be charged in Federal court with computer hacking, according to the Justice Department. The unidentified youth agreed to plead guilty in exchange for two years' probation, a fine and community service. He will also be banned from using a computer with a modem for two years. No clove calls or accidents were reported during the incident.

NEW JERSEY — The 1996 firing of an Essexham police officer who was accused of making personal visits to the homes of three women while on overnight duty was upheld March 12 by a Burlington County Superior Court judge. Former police Cpl. Diego Castellanos was charged with 48 counts of neglect of duty, unauthorized absence on assignment, failure to properly patrol, failure to remain at his assignment until relieved and failure to supervise others.

Hunterdon County prosecutors are trying to determine who sent dozens of phony "Megan's Law" notices falsely identifying a high school guidance counselor as a convicted sex offender. The authentic-looking notices, which purported to be from the non-existent Department of Sexual and Predatory Crimes, were distributed throughout a Reading Township housing development, describing the 63-year-old counselor as a "serious potential threat" to children. Prosecutors say a criminal investigation could result in the filing of harassment or obstruction of justice charges.

Two Newark police officers were suspended March 11 after an internal sting operation showed them taking a

handgun from a cache of weapons collected in the department's gun-buyback program. The officers, a lieutenant and a sergeant, were found to have taken a German Luger from among the 650 guns turned in to the department. The gun drive collected 358 pistols and revolvers, 107 automatic handguns, 104 rifles, 70 shotguns and 14 assault rifles, at a cost of \$47,725. Ballistics tests have determined that at least 36 of the weapons were used in the commission of a crime.

NEW YORK — Residents of Putnam Valley have voted 2,473 to 1,035 against bringing back a police force that had been abolished by the Town Board last September. The referendum in March was ordered by a Federal judge to settle a lawsuit brought by unemployed police officers.

Former New York City police officer Sharon Holder, 28, pleaded guilty March 25 to first-degree assault for shooting her married lover, Officer Jose Ramos, after he broke up with her. Under the terms of the plea deal, Holder will be sentenced to 3½ to 7 years in prison.

A lieutenant and three New York City officers have joined the \$130-million Federal lawsuit filed by two female officers who claim they were subjected to lewd remarks and sexual harassment from a supervisor. The suit alleges that Lieut. Joseph Monahan made unwanted, on-duty sexual advances toward Officer Stacey Maher in 1988 and Officer Virginia Duffy in 1996-97. Duffy notified the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity last July when she was transferred from her job as a youth officer at the 123rd Precinct in Staten Island. When Maher provided investigators with information about Monahan, her front door was kicked in, her locker vandalized, and a copy of her father's death certificate placed in her mailbox. The lieutenant and officers who joined the suit claim that they suffered retaliation from superiors for supporting the two female cops.

New York City Police Commissioner Howard Safir has filed a \$20-million suit against WCBS-TV, which he claims libeled him when it reported that he had used city funds to pay a \$1,000 dinner tab at a Little Italy restaurant. The incident began on July 23 when Safir was spotted eating at La Ristorante Taormina as a guest of the Finest Foundation, a nonprofit police group. The restaurant, once a favorite hangout of now-imprisoned mob boss John Gotti, is off-limits to officers from the 5th Precinct, but other police can dine there. Safir said the foundation paid the tab and that he told CBS reporter Marcia Kramer that prior to the report's airing.

Brooklyn's 70th Precinct is getting a new home. Work on the long-planned project, which was given new urgency by the Abner Louima torture case at the precinct, is expected to commence in 2002 and be completed two years later. The double-parking of vehicles around the precinct has also strained community relations. Some 114 tires were slashed in March on official police vehicles and private cars belonging to officers and residents.

State Comptroller H. Carl McCall has accused the State Police of using

funds earmarked for an anti-auto theft offensive to offset budget cuts ordered by the Legislature and Gov. George Patuki. Lawmakers authorized a \$1-a-year assessment on every passenger vehicle in the state. Through March 1997, the Comptroller's office found, of the \$48.2 million passed on to the State Police Account, \$39.5 million had been spent for operating expenses. State Police Supt. James McMahon countered that the Legislature did not specifically mandate how the money should be spent when it created the fee.

PENNSYLVANIA — A woman shot six times when she tried to elude police after being stopped for drunken driving has been sentenced to 48 hours in jail, two years house arrest and two years probation. Mary Jane Krivovitch, 27, was cooperative when given several sobriety tests by Downingtown police last year, but refused to get out of her car. She then drove away, leading a trail of police behind her. When she tried to pull away from two police cars blocking her path, Sgt. Steven Plaugher drew his gun and fired, claiming he thought his life was in danger because Krivovitch was driving toward him. Krivovitch has filed a civil suit seeking in excess of \$600,000, alleging that Plaugher used excessive force.

Carl Selby, 36, a former Philadelphia police officer, has been ordered to stand trial for the murder of his wife on Dec. 22. Assistant District Attorney Roger King said Selby was motivated by lust and greed to kill 35-year-old Pam Selby. He was allegedly having affairs with three women and had taken a \$300,000 insurance policy out on his wife's life. Selby has told investigators that on the night his wife was killed, he returned home after driving his mother to work and found the front door ajar and his wife's body in a third-floor bedroom.

Southeast



ALABAMA — A Jefferson County jury on March 3 found Alfred James Edwards, 36, guilty of manslaughter in the drunken-driving death of 41-year-old Deputy Henry Lloyd Brooks in January 1997. Brooks, an evidence technician, was hit as he emerged from his vehicle at the scene of a collision between law enforcement and robbery suspects. He was thrown 30 feet, causing severe head injuries and severing his right leg below the knee. Tests later showed Edwards to have a blood-alcohol level of between 0.14 percent and 0.20 percent.

The crime-fighting tandem of Jack Maple and John Linder will begin working with the Birmingham Police Department in early April, having been hired as consultants to help improve safety in the city. Maple and Linder, who were part of the team that created the successful anti-crime strategies now used in New York and numerous other cities, will be paid a reported \$300,000 for their work in Birmingham. The fee will be paid by the Birmingham Police Foundation through private and corporate donations.

ARKANSAS — A 13-year-old and his

11-year-old cousin ambushed their classmates in Jonesboro on March 24, killing four girls and a teacher. The massacre is believed by classmates to have been triggered by a breakup that the 13-year-old, Mitchell Johnson, had with a girl. The incident began when Johnson's alleged accomplice, Andrew Golden, pulled a fire alarm. As the students fled out, Johnson and Golden opened fire using high-powered rifles and handguns stolen from Johnson's grandfather. One of the victims, Britany Varner, 11, was the daughter of Det. Danny Varner of the Benton County Sheriff's Office. The other victims were Natalie Brooks, 12; Stephanie Johnson, 12; Paige Herring, 12, and teacher Shannon Wright, who was fatally wounded while protecting another child from gunfire.

FLORIDA — Using a homemade ink remover that postal inspectors say really works, a gang of thieves was able to net \$600,000 over the past 14 months by stealing checks from mailboxes in South Florida and then altering them. About 175 victims lost \$490 to \$24,000 each. The thieves used magnets on the outside and inside of the boxes to drag up envelopes that they would then sort at leisure, looking for checks. Sometimes they just stole the entire mailbox, authorities said. Twenty of the major players have been arrested, and 90 others are still being sought, to face a variety of charges including grand theft, forgery, racketeering and conspiracy.

Former Miami police officer Rolando Jacobo was sentenced March 9 to 364 days in jail for his role in the coverup of a police shooting of a homeless man in Coconut Grove last June. Jacobo and his partner, Jorge Castello, saw 44-year-old Daniel Hoban appearing to rob another homeless man. Thinking that Hoban was armed, Castello shot him in the leg. It turned out Hoban was carrying a small radio, not a gun. Jacobo then falsely stated in a report that Hoban had a gun. A weapon found at the scene later was determined to be a plant. Partial fingerprints found on the weapon belonged to another Miami officer.

Gerald Stano, 46, was electrocuted on March 23 for the murder of a 17-year-old hitchhiker in 1973. Stano confessed to 41 murders, mainly in Florida, as well as some in New York and Pennsylvania. He is the first convict to be electrocuted in Florida since last year, when the 75-year-old electric chair malfunctioned, causing a condemned prisoner's head to catch fire.

Ben I. Hale, 19, of Orlando, was charged with burglary and grand theft in the case of a stolen computer printer that makes Florida driver's licenses. The thieves were unable to bypass the computer's security system, which would have enabled them to make and sell phony IDs to underage college students in Gainesville, where it was recovered.

GEORGIA — In a plan approved by the U.S. Justice Department, the state has agreed to spend \$65 million over the next three years to correct problems in its juvenile prison. The plan removes the threat of Federal intervention.

A security evaluation of the DeKalb County school system has recommended that the district require cam-

pus security officers to complete police officer training, phase out untrained officers and hire a public safety director. The report by Ron Stephens, director of the National School Safety Center in California, also urged that students be barred from wearing clothing and jewelry that suggest an "implied acceptance of gang behavior."

LOUISIANA — Salvador Perez was convicted March 14 of first-degree murder in the death of New Orleans Police Officer Chris McCormick, 33. McCormick was killed on July 17, 1996, when he and his partner responded to a call about a trespasser. Perez, a Mexican immigrant from Texas, was hiding behind a utility shed when he fired at the officer. The jury rejected Perez's insanity defense, which included testimony from seven doctors that Perez suffered from delusions that people were chasing him and trying to kill him.

The village of Grosse Tete no longer has a police department after its two remaining part-time officers were ordered to turn in their vehicles. Police Chief Aubrey St. Angelo resigned March 9 as part of a plea bargain with the state attorney general's office in a ticket-fixing case. St. Angelo agreed to plead guilty to one count of malfeasance and to testify against Assistant Chief David Lasseigne, who was indicted on 30 counts of public bribery. Police Captain Collette Chambers, St. Angelo's girlfriend, also agreed to resign, although she was not charged.

Gov. Mike Foster's proposed budget for 1998-99 will increase funding for the State Police by \$6.5 million, bringing the agency's total budget to \$30.2 million. The money will go to front-line officers and to equalize the pay schedule. State Police salaries would go from ninth in the region to fourth.

MISSISSIPPI — A Greenwood police officer's cruiser was stolen while he was patrolling on foot, and later returned with a police department-issue shotgun missing. The recovered vehicle had been damaged from a collision with utility-pole cables.

TENNESSEE — Bay, a Memphis police horse, has cantered off to that big pasture in the sky. The 18-year-old member of the department's mounted unit suffered a fatal heart attack while on routine downtown patrol March 4. Bay is the first equestrian fatality since the mounted unit's creation in 1983.

A search of Lebanon resident Charles Hicks' home uncovered a "treasure map" that led police to \$2.8 million in cash buried in plastic containers. Police say Hicks, 46, and his wife, Donna, are major marijuana traffickers. Police also found \$1 million in a commercial storage facility and \$100,000 in the attic of a second home owned by the couple.

Officials say methamphetamine is being produced with growing frequency in trailers and barns across rural Tennessee. Agents are seizing about two meth labs a month.

What's Going On Out There?
Find out, in the "Around The Nation" section of *LEN*

Midwest

ILLINOIS — A Cook County jury in March found George Guirsch guilty in the shooting of Chicago Police Officer Jim Mullen in 1996, which left Mullen paralyzed from the neck down. Guirsch, 62, was convicted on three counts of attempted murder of a police officer, each of which carries a 20-year prison sentence. The incident happened when police responded to a call about shots fired from Guirsch's home. Guirsch, who never denied shooting Mullen, testified that he did not know the officer and his partner were police. He believed they were intruders, he said, and that his life was in danger.

INDIANA — The U.S. Justice Department's Civil Rights Division is investigating a claim by a police reporter for The Munster Times that he was strip-searched by police when he tried to interview Lake County Sheriff John Bunch on Feb. 12. According to the paper, reporter Daniel Yovich was taken into the washroom by three officers who demanded to know if he was working for the FBI. They wanted to search Yovich to see if he was wearing a wire, and made him remove his jacket, shirt and pants. Only after Yovich refused to answer questions from Bunch himself about his sources did police say the whole episode was a joke. The Sheriff's Department is the subject of allegations about missing or misspent drug task force money.

The Indiana Civil Liberties Union is representing four Indianapolis teenagers in their suit against the city and its Police Department, which stems from a claim that the youths were detained without cause at a downtown mall. Defense lawyers say police assumed the youths were gang members because of their hats.

KENTUCKY — The Louisville Courier-Journal's Bluegrass State Poll in March found that 86 percent of state residents want violent criminals to serve 85 percent of their sentences. They also favor alternative sentences for non-violent felons.

MICHIGAN — Former Detroit police officer Walter Budzyn was found guilty of manslaughter in March at his retrial for the 1992 beating death of 35-year-old Malice Green. Budzyn and his partner, Larry Nevers, had a confrontation with the unemployed victim outside a crack house. Green had severe head injuries from at least one police flashlight. Budzyn's earlier murder conviction was thrown out on grounds that jurors may have been influenced by watching the film "Malcolm X" during their free time.

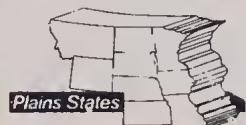
OHIO — The Ohio Poll found that of 839 adults, 72 percent said they felt "very safe" in their neighborhoods, and 25 percent felt "reasonably safe." Only 2 percent said they felt "somewhat unsafe," and 1 percent felt "very unsafe."

The Plain Dealer reported in March that during the 1996-97 school year, the Cleveland school system had at least 192 employees, including two dozen teachers and classroom aides, with felony convictions.

For the second time in seven months, a Cincinnati police officer has been charged with obtaining sexual favors from prostitutes in exchange for their freedom. Officer Kevin Walker was indicted March 5 on seven counts of sexual battery and bribery. Walker, 34, has pleaded not guilty. The first of Walker's alleged indiscretions came just 20 days after Officer Patrick Knight was indicted on Sept. 10, 1996, on the same charges.

Larry Wayne Harris has been given an additional six months' probation after being arrested in February on suspicion of having deadly, weapons-grade anthrax bacteria. At the time of his arrest, Harris was on probation from a 1995 conviction in Ohio for illegally ordering bubonic plague by mail.

Federal grant allocations totaling \$375,000 over the next three years will help the city of Fairfield defray the costs of hiring five more police officers to participate in problem-oriented policing program. The grants will pay 44 percent of the overall cost of the effort, officials estimate.



Plains States

IOWA — A \$4-million program to combat methamphetamine use, which could include the creation of a strike force, was announced in March by Democrats in the state Legislature. In 1997, law enforcement officials seized 63 meth labs.

After an eight-week investigation, Clinton police have cracked a drug ring involving at least 150 middle and high school students. The probe began after one student became ill after using marijuana.

MISSOURI — Jefferson County Deputy David Owens claims he was fired from his job Feb. 25 for pulling over the county's top administrative official, Presiding Commissioner Jon Selsor, on a traffic stop two weeks earlier. Sheriff Oliver "Glenn" Boyer maintains that Owens overstepped his bounds as a law enforcement officer when he questioned Selsor, saying in a statement that the deputy acted out of personal motivation not connected to his role as a law enforcement officer. Boyer and Selsor are political opponents who have fought over a recent \$105,000 cut in the department's budget from its 1997 figure.

MONTANA — Four of the six defendants in the Montana Freeman trial in Billings were so angry and disruptive that they had to be returned to confinement in their cells, where the proceedings were broadcast. All six are charged as accessories after the fact for their roles in assisting Freeman wanted for bank fraud and other crimes. As they were taken into court, they yelled, "Non-assumptus," a term for their claim that the judge has no authority over them.

NEBRASKA — A new program will require Omaha parents to attend at least two of three Saturday classes that will be held for teen-agers under 18 charged

with first-time possession of alcohol. The first group of teens to participate in the Minor in Possession Diversion Program graduated Feb. 14. Charges are dropped for offenders who complete the program.

Omaha is offering citizens a hands-on look at police work as part of a nine-week citizen's police academy that began March 31. Participants will get an inside look at domestic violence, the K-9 patrol, neighborhood policing and the chaplaincy program.

A water-pipe rupture knocked out part of the computer system at Omaha police headquarters for 36 hours in early March, leaving police unable to update warrants and stolen vehicle reports. Operators were able to help police with any inquiries already in the computer. Officials were doubtful whether the outage directly affected patrol officers, saying they do not know even under normal conditions whether a car has been stolen when they pull it over.

SOUTH DAKOTA — As part of a program aimed at giving nearly all of the state's minimum-security prisoners jobs on community service projects this spring, inmates have so far wired classrooms in about 300 schools for computer systems.



Southwest

ARIZONA — State Senator Elaine Richardson is pushing legislation that would create a new felony charge called "aggravated domestic violence." The charge would apply to anyone committing three misdemeanor domestic-violence offenses in five years.

COLORADO — A Denver police officer who shot his cousin was cleared of any wrongdoing in March by the district attorney's office. Officer Ray Gallardo, who was working off-duty at a local bar, fired one shot at a speeding car that was coming at him, hitting Gregory Eugene Rodriguez in the chest. Police said it was only later that Gallardo discovered he had killed his cousin.

The University of Colorado at Boulder reported an overall decline in crime last year, despite an increase in Part I crimes. In 1997, there were 2,819 reports of crime, compared with 2,971 the year before.

Boulder police have asked that the JonBenet Ramsey case be turned over to a grand jury after 14 months of investigation that has failed to turn up enough evidence to charge anyone. A grand jury can be used to obtain evidence not available through routine investigation. The 6-year-old girl was found strangled and beaten to death in the basement of her home the day after Christmas 1996.

Former Glendale police officer Paul Bloomfield is under investigation for allegedly stealing money from an apartment where a man was found dead. When police were called to the apartment of a man tentatively identified as Diego Perez, 27, they found a decom-

posing body surrounded by thousands of dollars in cash. Aurora police, who are handling the case, would not say how much money was missing or why Bloomfield was suspected. After Glendale police launched an internal investigation of the matter, Bloomfield, a 12-year veteran, quit the department.

Overruling a lower court, the state Supreme Court on March 16 held that Denver-area police had acted properly in October 1996 when they allowed a drug-sniffing dog to search a truck. Justice Michael Bender noted that while warrantless searches generally violate constitutional guarantees, exceptions can be made when police have probable cause to suspect vehicles of containing evidence of a crime. A confidential informant who claimed to have purchased drugs from the defendant alerted police that he was about to do so again. They brought in a drug-detection dog who indicated the presence of narcotics in the vehicle.

The installation of video surveillance cameras at Denver's Park-n-Ride lots has been credited with a 46-percent reduction in crime. The cameras were installed at eight lots at a cost of \$216,000.

OKLAHOMA — Prison officials are guardedly optimistic about an apparent leveling off in the state's inmate population. Through Feb. 28, the system had 302 fewer prisoners than officials had thought it would have at this point. There are 19,535 individuals incarcerated, a drop of 102 people from last year. The plateau comes after the abolition of early-release programs.

TEXAS — Dallas Police Chief Ben Click is urging patience as the department continues to investigate the crash that killed a 17-year-old mother of a toddler in February. Traffic investigators have concluded that Officer Francis Crump was speeding at 70 miles per hour without lights or siren, when he plowed into a car driven by Dolores Gallegos. Not using sirens or lights is permitted under departmental rules, a policy that has been under review since the 1996 deaths of two teen-age girls hit by an officer not using his emergency lights.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service in March unveiled a plan to place 600 new Border Patrol agents in Texas. The influx of agents will help "return law" to the border, said U.S. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison.

A new hot line will allow crime victims to keep round-the-clock tabs on assailants in prison. State officials expect the service to help 40,000 victims and survivors.

Following his acquittal for the on-duty killing of a knife-wielding mentally-ill man, Blake Hubbard won back his job as a Grand Prairie police officer last month, only to quit minutes later in an agreement with the city. The death of Joe Lee Calloway on Oct. 7, 1996, was the first time since 1973 that an on-duty, Dallas County officer was charged with murder. Hubbard testified that he shot Calloway after the victim refused to drop his knife and kept lunging at a fellow officer. Neither Hubbard nor the city would disclose whether back pay or other financial settlement was part of their deal.



Far West

ALASKA — Police say crime was down in Anchorage in every category last year, for an aggregate decline of 6 percent over 1996. The drop continues a three-year decline credited to more police on the streets.

CALIFORNIA — The Internal Revenue Service has disallowed an \$11,465 deduction by San Francisco Police Officer Bob Geary for court expenses he incurred in his fight to keep his ventriloquist's dummy "partner," Brendan O'Snarty, after police brass tried to separate the two in 1993. The IRS said business deductions must be for "ordinary and necessary expenses."

A Santa Ana man who stole four chocolate chip cookies from a restaurant must serve 26 years to life in prison under the state's "three strikes" law. Kevin Weher, 34, has prior convictions for burglary and assault.

La Habra police on March 23 arrested John Samuel Ghohrial, 27, as a suspect in the death of Juan Delgado, a 12-year-old whose body was dismembered and encased in two blocks of concrete. Police found the blocks when a man reported one with blood oozing from it having been dropped off on his property. A second block was found about a half-mile away.

Brea police officials have denied allegations that their use of a 17-year-old Yorba Linda boy as an undercover informant led to his torture and death at the hands of suspected drug dealers. The body of Chad A. McDonald Jr., who died of strangulation, was found in South Los Angeles on March 3, two days after he drove to a Norwalk house known for drug activity with his 15-year-old girlfriend. The girl, who was raped, shot in the jaw and left for dead, said they had been held for two days when they were driven to a wooded area outside Los Angeles. Two arrests have been made in connection with the murder. McDonald reportedly helped police set up a number of drug busts after being arrested on suspicion of possessing methamphetamine. Brea Police Chief William Lentini has declined to confirm whether McDonald was being used as an informant, although he did say that minors are used to make drug deals under detectives' supervision.

WASHINGTON — Seattle detectives found \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of goods in the Bremerton apartment of an alleged ringleader of a counterfeit-check gang that was broken up on March 12. Authorities say the ring duped businesses and banks to the tune of \$200,000 in at least three counties. A 26-year-old man and a 35-year-old woman were booked.

Preliminary approval has been given to King County prosecutors to use DNA tests done on a pit bull's blood as evidence in a murder case. It would mark the first time an animal's DNA has been used in a U.S. court. The accused killers had the dog's blood on their jackets — evidence that would place them at the crime scene.

Cluster bombing

March went out like a lion — with a roar — in Fremont, Calif., where four bombs exploded in three days, one of which started a fire at the home of Police Chief **Craig Steckler**.

Two other unexploded devices were found, including one at the home of Steckler's predecessor, **Bob Wasserman**, now a City Council member.

The four bombs that went off between March 29 and 31 injured no one but caused some damage, according to **Det. Dennis Madsen**. The bombs were left in five different locations in the East Bay city, including Steckler's home, where it exploded at 4:16 A.M. on March 29, as he and his wife were inside sleeping.

"There were no injuries, but it damaged the front of the house, burned the roof and caused smoke damage inside the home," Madsen said, adding that the case is being handled by investigators as an attempted homicide.

Wasserman, who served as police chief of the 190-officer Fremont PD from 1976 to 1992, found an incendiary device near the front porch of his home the following afternoon, Madsen told Law Enforcement News. It did not go off, and was later detonated by the Police Department's bomb unit, he added.

On March 31, two suspected pipe bombs exploded at another residence, while another exploded at a home construction site. The remnant of an al-

ready-exploded device was discovered at a city water storage tank later that day. The blast caused little damage, Madsen said.

Mystery surrounds the blasts, which are still under investigation. A 75-member task force that includes local authorities, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and members of the FBI's Unabomber Task Force are trying to determine who was responsible for the blasts, Madsen said.

"No one has claimed responsibility," the detective said. "We've received no letters, no phone messages, nothing, from any group or persons claiming responsibility.... This is a first for us. We have never had anything like this that anybody can recall."

Spook patrol

Authorities in Arizona who come across strange goings-on that they suspect may be related to the occult or supernatural often turn to **Helen Carter**, a juvenile probation officer in Maricopa County who has amassed a reputation in the state as one of its leading "ghostbusters."

For more than 20 years, Carter has investigated eerie, occult-related phenomena, unexplained happenings, suspected ritual sites and animal-torture incidents around the state. Among the reports she's checked out are sightings of werewolves, ghosts and vampires.

While she doesn't profess a belief in the existence of such creatures herself, she does carry a wooden stake in her truck, just in case she ever needs to drive it into the heart of a vampire. She is also well versed in precautions to take against evil spirits, such as the Indian practice of burning sage to ward off ghostly harm.

Many of the specters people report seeing can easily be explained, Carter told The Arizona Republic. "I'm not saying this stuff doesn't exist, but I've never seen anything that couldn't be explained or stopped by a bullet," she said. Still, she says, "It doesn't matter if I believe it. They believe it."

Carter started her exploration of otherworldly phenomena about 22 years ago, early in her career as a probation officer, when she met a young woman who had run away from home because her family wanted to sacrifice her 8-year-old son, whom they believed to be the child of Satan.

During a visit to the family's home, she watched as the woman pulled a machete from beneath a sofa, threatening the boy. Carter talked her out of attacking the boy, who later was placed in a foster-care program. The woman later killed herself.

Carter still has the machete she seized that day, along with a host of other objects prized by occultists, including a baseball bat used by a young Satanist to beat his father, and a set of fangs and ritualistic knives adorned with occult symbols and jewels said to possess supernatural powers. Her office in Phoenix is decorated with items she's found at suspected ritual sites, including barbed wire, candles, animal bones and gargoyle statues.

Carter, who also provides psychological counseling to prison inmates, is well educated, with a bachelor's degree in physiology and education, master's degrees in criminal justice and business

A smooth handoff

Near-seamless transition as chiefs change in Rochester

Don't expect any radical shifts in policy or approach in the Rochester, N.Y., Police Department now that a new chief has taken office. The transition could hardly be more seamless, with **Robert J. Duffy** succeeding the man he considers his mentor, **Robert Warshaw**.

Duffy was sworn in as Police Chief on March 23, filling the gap left when Warshaw resigned to become associate director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

At age 44, with 22 years in the agency already under his belt, Duffy plans to make the reduction of youth crime the chief priority of his administration. He noted that a disproportionate number of violent crimes in Rochester are being committed by people under the age of 25.

As in many U.S. cities, overall crime is on the decline in Rochester, but homicides rose last year, with many of them drug-related. Nearly half of the homicides were committed by suspects age 25 or under, who also make up one-third of the total arrests in the city, the Chief noted. "That's clearly a key priority in our future crime- and violence-reduction efforts in Rochester," Duffy told Law Enforcement News.

The department recently

centralized its juvenile-crime units — under a single command, in order to coordinate efforts, and also began assigning officers exclusively to patrol middle and high schools. "By virtue of sending a police officer, we would negate the need to repeatedly send uniformed officers to those locations," he said.

The Rochester PD is planning to adopt the successful Compstat anti-crime strategy pioneered by the New York City police, as well as the Boston Gun Project, a series of interventions that have reduced youth homicide in Boston to nearly zero over the past three years.

Joint police-probation patrols like those in Boston will start on June 1, Duffy said. The department recently received a grant from Carnegie Mellon University to crack down on the illegal gun trade.

Duffy, a former deputy chief of operations, was the odd-on favorite to succeed Warshaw, whom he considers as his mentor — a characterization Warshaw doesn't argue with.

"I had the opportunity to work under Chief Warshaw for four years, which, in my opinion, was wonderful preparation for this position," Duffy told LEN. "He's a great friend, a wonderful mentor and an outstanding chief. He was committed to my success from his very first day in Rochester, and he really was instrumental in preparing me for this

day."

Duffy said he will continue the community-policing program set up by Warshaw, saying he wants to make a good program even better. "It's the only way a police department can be successful in driving down crime and raising the level of customer service," he said. "I feel it's had a history here, but I will never accept that what exists today is the very best we can be. I detest the status quo; I feel we can always seek a variety of ways to improve upon what we're currently doing."

The department will institute more training opportunities to increase professionalism in the ranks. "I want to energize the rank and file so they feel they have the ability to impact their working environment, and give them a great degree of latitude and input into how our organization functions," Duffy stated.

Likening the department as "a \$51-million, publicly funded business," Duffy said he also wants to start an in-house leadership and management training program. "I'm a stickler for service, and one of my goals is to ensure that the people of Rochester get the highest level of service... accompanied with a great degree of respect and professionalism with every contact."

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administration, and a doctorate in psychology. She also bones up on the occult; it's not unusual to see books about vampires or witchcraft on her desk.

"Helen is really knowledgeable," said Phoenix police Det. **Donald White**. "I get almost all of my information from her. She's been around for a long time, has a good data base and connections with people in that world. Those connections are hard to make."

So long, San Jose

Amid reports he is a top candidate for police executive positions in other major cities, San Jose, Calif., Police Chief **Louis Cobarruviaz** stepped down this month, ending a 32-year career with the Police Department that included six years as its chief.

Cobarruviaz, who had announced his intentions in January, saying he wanted "to move on to other challenges," was succeeded on an acting basis on March 21 by Assistant Chief **Walt Adkins**, a 28-year veteran of the 1,300-officer agency.

San Jose officials have launched a nationwide search for a new chief, with Adkins among those under consideration to take the job permanently.

At a Jan. 14 press conference in which he had announced his decision, Cobarruviaz said he was most proud of the agency's role in making San Jose one of the nation's safest large cities in the face of "serious personnel short-

ages due to the recession."

"This is a tribute to each and every member of the department," he said.

The Chief also listed a number of achievements by the agency under his leadership, including institutionalizing community policing; forming partnerships with the public and private sectors; making technical upgrades to improve efficiency; promoting diversity in the ranks, and attacking gang activity through the Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force.

"We have laid the foundation for the department of the future," Cobarruviaz added. "I believe that the citizens of San Jose will continue to be very pleased with the performance of their Police Department, and that San Jose has the potential to be even safer in years to come."

Youth is served

The problems of drug use and crime by juveniles know no geographic barriers, as **Kevin Hughes** seems well aware, saying that his top priority as the new chief of the 10-officer Shenandoah, Iowa, Police Department will be to help youths steer clear of drugs and crime.

Hughes, the department's former assistant chief, began his duties March 23, replacing **Jim Davey**, who took a one-year leave of absence to serve as with a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. Davey is one of 200

U.S. law enforcement officers who are training former Bosnian soldiers to serve as civilian police officers.

Drugs are the biggest threat to the residents, particularly the youth, of Shenandoah, a town about 20 miles southeast of Omaha, Neb. Hughes told Law Enforcement News.

"When I first started, you might have a rare incident where you'd catch somebody with marijuana for personal use," he said. "But today, you run the gamut; you run across everything, especially methamphetamine. That's what I'd like my main focus to be — to see if we can get control over the drug situation in the community."

Hughes, who began his law enforcement career as a Shenandoah police officer in 1980, says the small agency does as much as it can to direct youths away from drug use. Most of the officers are in their early to mid-20s, which allows them to communicate effectively with youths, he said. "That's real important because if we can get the kids to side with us, the peer pressure will go the other way."

The Shenandoah Police Department is in tip-top shape as far as personnel and resources are concerned, Hughes said. Grants from the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services have allowed the agency to add three officers in the past three years, he said.

Mayor **Jim Hiser**, a former assistant chief himself, appointed Hughes to the post. Hughes will remain as chief when Davey's leave ends, although Hiser said the former chief is free to rejoin the department upon his return.

Grave injustices: No rest for the weary

Even the dead can't rest in peace anymore, because greedy thieves are supplying a hungry market for classic decorative arts by stealing elaborately wrought gates, tombstone urns and statuary from graveyards around the nation.

New Orleans authorities reported recently that all kinds of cemetery masonry, statuary and other decorative objects have been stolen from their "Cities of the Dead" — including cast-iron crosses, giant stone urns, statues of angels and gargoyles, wrought-iron gates and fences and even benches inscribed with the names of the dead.

But the problem is more widespread than that, according to a report last month in USA Today, which recounted several recent incidents of the ghoulish criminality at burial grounds, including:

¶ In late January, a pair of wrought-iron gates dating to 1784 was stolen from the churchyard wall at St. Peter's of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, where George Washington worshipped. The gates, which were 6-feet tall and weighed almost 400 pounds each, were lifted off their pins, probably by four or more men. The thieves are still on the loose, although widespread publicity helped police to recover the gates from a local antiques dealer.

¶ A wrought-iron gate also was stolen in January from a 200-year-old country graveyard in Ridgeland, S.C. Officials initially kept quiet about the discovery, but recently began publicizing it nationally in the hopes of recovering the gates.

¶ Seven cast-iron gates were stolen last fall from the 167-year-old Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Mass., which is well known for its grave plots lined with short, decorative iron fences and gates. Two days after receiving the report of

A bull market for decorative arts means a field day for cemetery vandals.

the theft, police recovered four gates and arrested a suspect on charges of dealing in stolen goods.

¶ A 200-pound, 3-foot-tall sundial was among the items reported stolen in broad daylight from Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah, Ga. The heist of the century-old timepiece occurred at the cemetery now famous nationwide for its statue of a girl balancing two urns that is depicted on the cover of the best-seller, "Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil." Officials concede that notoriety surrounding the book and the recent film based on it probably has led to a rash of recent thefts at Bonaventure, including those of decorative clay tiles. The famous statue has been removed as a precaution.

Architectural elements like masonry, stained-glass windows and small pediments are also prized by thieves. Demand is climbing because many of the crafts used to make the objects are no longer practiced, according to Martha C. Bonaventure, director of the Arts, a Philadelphia arts group.

"The old crafts — ironworking, woodworking, stoneworking

— have died off and the things the craftsmen made are more scarce and more precious," Schultz said. "Today, people want authenticity, and they want it cheap."

Many of the objects are sold on the private market, ending up in the homes of well-to-do but unsuspecting buyers, who often do not know the items originally adorned tombs, according to Susan Olsenan, a spokeswoman for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Old graveyards are especially at risk, she said, since they are visited infrequently and usually hold the treasures that can bring grave robbers top dollar on the art market, Olsenan told USA Today. Working in the robbers' favor is the fact that thefts are often discovered too late for police to apprehend suspects — if they're noticed at all. That's also a factor in trying to gauge the extent of the problem.

"These are large, open spaces with limited security," said Olsenan. "It's easy to go in and steal, and the cemeteries have been afraid to report it because they feared it would lead to more thefts."

But steps are being taken to address the problem, largely through a public-awareness campaign launched by the National Trust last year when it placed the 190-year-old Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C., on its annual list of America's 11 most endangered historic sites. Known as "America's Cemetery," the site has in recent years endured neglect, vandalism and theft.

The Trust hopes its plight will spark both private and public sector interest in saving the nation's historic graveyards and increase awareness about the fate awaiting other burial places if criminals get the upper hand, Olsenan said.

Help wanted: APD turns to classified ads for informants

The Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department was looking for a few bad men — or women — to serve as confidential informants, so it did what any other potential employer would do: place an ad in the newspaper.

The department's Repeat Offender Project, a unit of undercover detectives that tries to take career criminals off the street, wanted to recruit more confidential informants, upon whom the squad relies for valuable tips.

Since CI's don't go out of their way to get noticed — many have unsavory pasts and criminal records of their own, not to mention drug or alcohol habits — the department decided to do something it had never tried before to replenish its supply, by advertising in alternative newspapers and penny-savers.

"It's worked really well," said Officer Roch Hart, a four-year veteran of the project who came up with the idea. "We've gotten the people we wanted. Those who have been around a while, have already done prison time. Some of them are on the verge of it, but for the most part, they've cleaned up."

Hart told Law Enforcement News that said the ads were just the ticket to attract the kind of individuals the project relies on for information. "We've got guys who have already done work for the ATF and FBI in gun and murder-for-hire cases, and they're giving us stuff about stolen cars — the small stuff the Feds weren't interested in and they just didn't know who to give it to. We're getting a lot of felons who have guns, we're getting meth labs, you name it."

The city's leading newspaper, The Albuquerque Journal, was considered, Hart said, but the project couldn't afford its ad rates. So he turned to The Alibi, an alternative newspaper, as well as El Hispano, the local Spanish-language newspaper.

"I wasn't even sure they would take the ads because they're very liberal for

the most part," Hart remarked. "I got a strange reception from them at first. They were really curious about what I was doing, what I was looking for. I think they were wondering whether I was a narc or not. I told them we look for repeat offenders, people who are hurting and killing. Then they gave me a great deal."

The first ads, which began appearing in early March, attracted at least 10 potentially good CI's — "people who are in positions we need them in.... They're the ones who know what's going on and what's going to happen. They're going to know about the violent crime before it happens," Hart said.

"It's kind of cool because the ads are on the back of the newspaper, along with ads for drug paraphernalia and phone-sex lines," he chuckled.

Three of the new CI's are "actively calling in stuff at least every other day, and the others have indicated they can get the information I'm looking for, but not as often as I'd like," he added. "The ads have already paid for themselves three or four times over as far as property recovered like stolen cars."

The project's guidelines for informants bar anyone with active felony warrants, nor can they be on probation

or parole. "That's it," Hart said. They are not used to supply testimony in criminal proceedings, nor do they wear surveillance equipment. "We just ask for names and locations, then we do the rest," he added.

Fees for tips provided by informants range from \$50-\$700, depending on how much information is provided and the offender who is nabbed as a result of the tip. "Say we get a stolen car with a really good crook, we'll give them 200 bucks. That's nothing for a phone call," Hart said. "For armed robberies, again, depending on the crook, we'll give anywhere from \$500 to \$700 apiece."

The project spent about \$3,000 last year on CI's; the city's Crime Stoppers program sometimes kicks in funds when the squad's own money begins to run low.

In addition to cash rewards, informants can sometimes have minor charges against them dropped, Hart added.

Hart ran the ads in two weeklies a total of five times, and plans to resubmit the ads again "every couple of months as these informants kind of die off. We'll put it in again, hoping to attract new ones."

Problem solved

The Police Executive Research Forum is soliciting nominations for its sixth annual Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing. The award, which will be presented in San Diego, Calif., later this year, recognizes "innovative and effective problem-oriented policing projects that have achieved measurable success in reducing specific crime, disorder or public safety problems."

Selection of the winner will be made by a committee of top problem-oriented policing practitioners and researchers. Deadline for submission of applications is June 11, 1998. For more details and official entry form, contact Jim Burack of the PERF staff at (202) 466-7820, ext. 276. E-mail: <jburack@policeforum.org>.

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Keeping an eye (and a nose) on school crime

Video surveillance systems and drug-sniffing dogs are among the methods being pressed into service in some parts of the country to crack down on school crime.

K-9s trained to sniff out the presence of illegal drugs are now a common sight at schools in Butler County, Ohio, where Union Township police more than a year ago began sending in dogs to check students' bags and lockers.

"It's a deterrent to keep drugs out of the schools," police Sgt. Joel Herzog told *The Cincinnati Enquirer* recently. "We get no complaints from parents either, although a few kids complain about dog slobber on their book bags."

Complaints have come from the Ohio American Civil Liberties Union, which considers such mass searches of students and their possessions to be violations of Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure. "Those agencies cannot possibly have probable cause to believe every single one of those students is involved in illegal activity," said Cincinnati attorney Scott Greenwood, who serves as the group's general counsel.

Cincinnati-area police are stepping up school searches in spite of the objections of civil libertarians. Herzog said his unit was recently called to conduct searches at a Franklin middle school and two new high schools in Lakota, where searches have been expanded to parking lots, cars, books and classrooms.

No drugs were found, Herzog said, and consent "was asked [for] because by law, we can't search a student." No one refused, but if someone had, police were prepared to obtain a warrant, Herzog added.

"The parents love it, school officials love it, but the parents of the kids caught with drugs tend not to be too happy about the process,"

said Richard K. Jones, chief deputy of the Butler County Sheriff's Department, which assists area agencies in planning and conducting school searches.

In the Washington, D.C., area, surveillance cameras are being seen with increasing frequency on school campuses. The Washington Post reported earlier this month. At least two high schools in Montgomery County, Md., and five high schools in Prince William County, Va., now have surveillance cameras mounted around their facilities. School buses in Loudoun County, Va., and Prince George's County, Md., also are equipped with cameras.

This month, officials in Fairfax, Va., proposed installing as many as 32 cameras inside and outside schools to prevent vandalism and provide evidence in legal cases. The pilot project, which is under consideration by the local school board, would cost about \$80,000.

And Washington, D.C., is poised to expand a pilot project that placed cameras in four schools. Patrick V. Fiel, director of security for the city's schools, said he favors a plan to "go massive wide" with surveillance cameras to deter crimes and catch criminals trespassing on school property.

The investment in surveillance cameras by Washington-area schools reflects a nationwide trend, according to Ronald D. Stephens, executive director of the National School Safety Center at Pepperdine University in Malibu, Calif. "Nationally, vandalism and intimidation [at schools] is on the rise. There are increasing numbers of school systems using this kind of surveillance."

Some California school districts have even begun issuing mobile video cameras to school guards and security officers to record playground fights, Stephens noted.

Fed survey paints school-crime picture

Nearly one out of every five middle and high schools report at least one serious crime, such as rape or robbery, each year, according to a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Education in a groundbreaking effort to gauge the level of violence in the nation's schools.

At the same time, the survey found, nearly 43 percent of public schools reported no serious or minor crimes during the 1996-97 school year. Most of the reported serious crime occurred in large urban schools, according to an analysis of the survey released on March 19.

Extrapolating results on the basis of a 1,200-school sample, survey analysts estimated that about 10 percent of public schools nationwide experienced more than 11,000 fights in which weapons were used, 4,000 rapes and other sexual assaults and 7,000 robberies during the 1996-97 school year.

The survey also found that 57 percent said they reported crimes committed on school property to the police, in-

cluding 190,000 fights without weapons, 116,000 thefts and larcenies, and 98,000 vandalism incidents.

The DoE's National Center for Education and Statistics conducted the survey, culling responses from the principals of elementary, middle and high schools in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The survey was designed as a precursor to annual school-crime reports that will include analyses of crime statistics, and state and local crime reporting, as well as successful, school-based crime-reduction strategies and tips for parents to steer kids from crime.

In a radio address last December, President Clinton called for an annual report on school crime so that parents, educators and local officials can gauge the extent of the problem and devise solutions. Since then, the President has also proposed \$17.5 million in new funding for a community-policing program that will focus on eliminating and preventing school crime.

"We will now have an annual bench-

mark to measure progress, to see where there are problems and what we have to do," a senior White House aide, Rahm Emanuel, told *USA Today*.

Currently, there are no other national statistics on crime in schools. But Marty Orland, associate commissioner of the DoE center, said the incidence of school crime remains relatively low considering the 54 million school-age children in the United States. "For the 4,100 rapes reported, that's 0.1 per 1,000 students," he pointed out.

Orland also noted that the incidence of sexual assault for 12- to 14-year-olds, according to the Justice Department's most recent National Crime Victimization Survey, is 3.5 per 1,000 people and about 6 per 1,000 among the 15- to 17-year-old age group.

"That provides a little bit of context but the important thing is we now have a base line," Orland told *USA Today*. "We're not saying it's good or bad. We're providing a sense of how prevalent crime is and how it can be monitored over time."

"Politically correct" promotions could prove costly for Miami PD

A Federal judge has ordered the City of Miami to pay at least \$2 million to cover retroactive promotions and back pay for dozens of police officers bypassed six years ago in favor of minority candidates with lower test scores.

District Judge James Kehoe held that the city had violated its own affirmative action policies in a push to add more minority supervisors to improve relations between the growing Haitian immigrant community and police. Those denied promotions to sergeant and lieutenant, Kehoe ruled March 17, had "their promotional aspirations trampled by the city's desires for political correctness."

The ruling entitles the officers to full back pay, seniority and other benefits from 1992, along with a \$15,000 lump sum "pensionable compensation" at retirement. Those denied promotions to lieutenant would receive a 15-percent

pay hike.

Attorneys for the Fraternal Order of Police estimated that about 76 current or former officers are eligible to receive settlements.

A consent decree imposed on the city in 1977 to ensure fair promotional policies "specifically prohibits discrimination against any person on the basis of race," Kehoe noted. The city, he added, "may not utilize the consent decree in an effort to achieve political correctness."

Kehoe said his ruling, which focuses on "selective certification" or special requirements for promotional candidates based on sex, domicile or "possession of special qualifications," is "reflective of a changing judicial view towards the use of race-conscious selection processes in the public sector."

The case involved the promotion of a Haitian-American who ranked 107th out of 114 candidates on a promotional exam. The police chief at the time, Calvin Ross, justified the promotion of Gary C. Eugene because the officer was fluent in Creole, a language predominantly spoken by the city's large Haitian community. Among those passed over at the time was a Creole-speaking Latino officer who scored 77th on the test.

In a recent interview with *The Miami Herald*, Ross, who is now the state's Secretary of Juvenile Justice, said he asked for additional black candidates for supervisory roles because they were necessary as "positive role models" and for "ethnic recognition." He added that there was a need for black supervisors who could "understand and speak" non-traditional English.

In a memo he issued in April 1992, Ross said the move would benefit the city by easing racial tensions, which have erupted into violence on several occasions in Miami since 1980, with most of the incidents starting in predominantly black neighborhoods. "Having rank and command personnel who are representative of the community has a calming effect on hostile situ-

ations," the memo said.

Judge Kehoe disagreed, however, ruling that "selective" promotions were unwarranted because officials failed to show that black candidates promoted on that basis "possessed any special skills." If the city wanted to make foreign language a required skill for police supervisors, he added, "it may do so through the proper procedures established in its own civil service rules."

"The only apparent qualification was that these additional candidates were of a particular race... The duties of a police lieutenant involve the supervision of other officers.... There is no showing in the record which indicates that possession of a particular race is necessary to exercise that command function," he said.

The costly ruling comes at a time when the city is trying to revive its economic fortunes after facing bankruptcy last year. "Not good news at all," said Robert Beatty, a member of the state control board monitoring the city's troubled finances.

"There will be an appeal," vowed Albertine Smith, chief assistant city attorney.

Police Chief Donald Warshaw said there were 25 sergeants' slots open currently, but none for the rank of lieutenant. "In the event the city chooses not to appeal," he told *The Herald*, "or if they should appeal and not prevail, it'll be my job to evaluate how to assimilate the number of additional sergeants and lieutenants into the rank structure. But that's premature."

MOVING?

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Tough love: Connecticut troopers give residents a buckle-up reminder

Connecticut motorists are getting a heartfelt reminder from State Police troopers to buckle their seat belts.

As part of an enforcement campaign begun in February, troopers assigned to the Colchester barracks, located about 40 miles east of Hartford, are distributing palm-sized wooden hearts to remind people to buckle up. The hearts also serve as a memorial to two teen-age girls who were killed in an accident in which they were not wearing their seat belts. The Hartford Courant reported.

The ribbon-festooned hearts, which can be hung from rear-view mirrors to serve as a visible reminder, say simply: "You are loved. Please use your seat belt!"

The hearts were designed by Laurie Bogue, a friend of Julia Hallene, the mother of one of the young victims, on the day of the wake for Hallene's daughter 17 months ago. Sarah Hallene and her best friend, Maddalena Alissi,

were thrown from Alissi's Jeep Grand Cherokee, during an accident in which the vehicle struck a tree, a stone wall, then flipped over on its roof. Speed was a factor in the Sept. 30, 1996, crash, and neither girl was wearing her seat belt, according to State Police investigators.

Alissi and Hallene suffered massive head injuries in the accident, which killed Alissi instantly. Hallene clung to life for several days before dying in an intensive-care unit.

Bogue attended Sarah Hallene's wake, and when she embraced Sarah's mother, the woman whispered to her, "Make sure you kids never get in a car without a seat belt."

That night, Bogue, a craftsperson, went home and painted a small wooden heart. In black script, she wrote the exhortation to wear seat belts, then hung the heart from the rear-view mirror of her son's car. Bogue continued to make

hundreds more of the hearts, which read on the back: "In memory of Sarah and Maddy."

Bogue began selling the hearts for \$1 each, donating the proceeds to the Brain Injury Association of Connecticut. Julia Hallene also became involved in the effort, and together, the women have sold more than 1,000 hearts from local shops and the town halls of Lebanon and Franklin. They'd received many calls about how effective the hearts are in reminding drivers to buckle up.

Hallene and Bogue wanted to reach more people, especially motorists who don't wear seat belts, so Hallene asked Lebanon's resident State Police officer, Trooper Mark Maynard, if officers could distribute the objects to motorists they stop for seat-belt violations. Troopers began handing out the hearts on Feb. 26 and will continue to do so as long as supplies last.

NYPD eyes extra incentives for patrollers

Could the New York City Police Department be moving toward joining the ranks of agencies that offer rank or salary incentives to those officers who serve as patrol specialists? Such a possibility seems to have greater promise than ever, after Mayor Rudolph Giuliani recently voiced his support for a proposal to create a class of "special assignment" patrol officers, who would receive a \$1,400 pay increase for choosing to remain on neighborhood beats.

The proposal was a key recommendation of a mayoral task force impaneled to explore ways of improving police-community relations in the wake of the torture and beating of a Haitian immigrant last year.

At a March 23 news conference, three days before the task force's findings were officially released, Giuliani announced that precinct supervisors citywide will hand-pick up to 2,000 patrol officers to begin receiving the new designation and merit raise. Although such a program was among the task force's recommendations, Giuliani maintained that the establishment of the new officer classification had in fact been in the works for months.

"We're allowing for extra pay for police officers who are doing an exceptionally good job, particularly we're talking about police officers who are patrol officers," the Mayor said.

Ultimately, 12,000 of the city's 38,000 officers who are assigned to patrol would be eligible to participate in the program. About \$3 million has been budgeted for raises this year, said

Police Commissioner Howard Safir, adding that funding might allow for the effort to be expanded in 1999.

"Really, it is a good management tool and it's a way of recognizing those police officers who are courteous, those police officers who are respectful and professional," Safir said.

The announcement comes about a month after 4,000 firefighters received a \$1,500 annual pay hike in exchange for adding emergency medical response to their duties. Police, who have been unsuccessful in their efforts to negotiate a hefty pay raise with the city, were incensed by the firefighters' pay hike, which ended a decades-long tradition of pay parity between the two uniformed services.

Safir denied that the move was an effort to placate officers or the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the city's primary police union. "It wasn't what prompted us," he said, noting that the program provides incentives for "police officers whose work is better than others."

Performance reviews will determine eligibility for the program, and participants must be recertified annually. "If a police officer... doesn't perform exceptionally in the second year, [he] will not be renewed," Safir said.

PBA president Louis Matarazzo said the union views the program as a positive development. "If the money is the beginning of a sincere effort to recognize and reward the productivity achievements of all of New York City's police officers, then the PBA is all for

it," he told The New York Post.

However, the issue of patrol as a career path was just one subject addressed by the 28-member task force that was impaneled following the torture and beating of Abner Louima, an incident that also led to Federal civil rights charges against four police officers. In its report, the task force concluded that the Mayor's aggressive campaign to enforce quality-of-life violations "has been far too arbitrary and selective...resulting in escalating tensions and increasing disrespect for the Police Department."

"This crime strategy in minority communities...with histories of police-community conflict, especially involving white officers, has become a critical flash point for racial tensions with profound consequences," the report added.

The panel made several dozen recommendations, including imposing a residency rule that would require all new officers to live within the city's five boroughs—a contentious issue that has been rejected by past administrations—and the creation of an independent special prosecutor to investigate police corruption and brutality, which Giuliani has consistently opposed.

[Giuliani sued the City Council on March 25 to prevent the creation of an independent police review board, which would have broad powers to subpoena officers and records and could use outside investigators to uncover corruption. In the lawsuit, Giuliani argued that the Council's plan infringes on the

Mayor's appointment powers.]

The task force also called for tougher screening of police cadets, the creation of an oversight board for the Police Academy, and elimination of the so-called "48-hour rule," which gives officers involved in a shooting two days before they are required to talk to investigators.

Giuliani greeted the formal release of the task force report with remarks that some city officials and task force

members felt were dismissive almost to the point of contemptuous. The only task-force recommendation mentioned specifically by the Mayor was one that called for changing the title of the Police Department's deputy commissioner of community affairs to deputy commissioner of community relations.

"I think that's Recommendation 9B," the Mayor said. "That's a good change. We can change it from affairs to relations."

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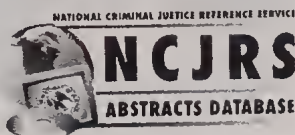
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McSpadden:

Second-guessing the police on pursuits

By Stephen R. McSpadden

Law enforcement continues to be second-guessed — this time by a Federal appeals court, in a case now before the highest court in the land. In *Sacramento County v. Lewis*, the U.S. Supreme Court will soon decide when death or injury from a high-speed police pursuit results in officer liability under the 14th Amendment's Due Process Clause. In the present case, the parents of a 16-year-old participant in a nighttime high-speed chase brought suit against the Sacramento County, Calif., Sheriff's Department and a sheriff's deputy for the death of their son, Philip Lewis.

Lewis was the passenger on a motorcycle. The driver of the motorcycle refused an officer's order to stop and then sped away. Deputy James Smith pursued the motorcycle at an average speed of 60 miles per hour, with high speeds approaching 100 mph in a zone of posted speed limits as low as 30 mph. The pursuit went through four stop signs and three 90-degree left turns. At times, the patrol car was as close as 100-150 feet, even though Deputy Smith's speed would have required 650 feet for him to stop his car. The chase ended after the motorcycle went over a crest in the road, tried to make a hard left turn, and skidded to a halt. Lewis either got off or was thrown off the motorcycle. The deputy slammed on his brakes, but his patrol car skidded 147 feet and then hit Lewis at a speed of about 40 m.p.h., propelling Lewis nearly 70 feet and killing him instantly. Ironically, the motorcycle driver suffered no major injuries.

The parents sued the officer and the county in a Section 1983 lawsuit. The Federal district court dismissed the case, finding that the defendants were protected by a qualified immunity. A panel of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed the trial court on the issue of the officer's liability, but upheld the dismissal as to the county's liability, and returned the case for continued litigation against the officer.

The three-judge panel stated that "the court

(Stephen R. McSpadden is general counsel to the National Association of Police Organizations.)

should be hesitant to second-guess government officials when they must make swift decisions regarding public safety," but then went on to second-guess the officer themselves. The court ruled that, at a minimum, the appropriate degree of fault to be applied to high-speed pursuits is "deliberate indifference" to, or "reckless disregard" for a person's right to life and personal security. It also found that the officer was not protected by a "qualified immunity" since a reasonable officer in this situation would have been aware that if his conduct was sufficiently egregious, resulting in injury or death, he could be held liable.

The Ninth Circuit's standard of fault is lower than those set by other Federal appellate courts. Two circuits have adopted a "shocks the conscience" standard for high-speed chases. Another

circuit court follows a standard of "reckless disregard of the rights" of the persons affected, but has not adopted the "deliberate indifference" threshold. The Fourth Circuit ruled in a 1989 case that "gross negligence" was insufficient to show a constitutional violation but, confusingly, did not specify an appropriate standard. Likewise, another circuit ruled that "gross negligence" or "outrageous conduct" might be sufficient, depending on the specific circumstances.

Out of this confusion, the Supreme Court took the Lewis case to resolve these conflicting interpretations. During oral arguments on Dec. 8, several Justices expressed concerns about the Ninth Circuit's ruling. Justice Antonin Scalia was openly skeptical of the parents' claim, noting that "it takes two to make a chase." While stating that this pur-

suit was "at most an irresponsibly speedy chase," Scalia asked, "Is there any evidence that there was an intent to kill anybody?" Later, Scalia added, "I'd be more sympathetic if your client were a bystander." Chief Justice William Rehnquist asked, "Do you think that high-speed auto chases are the sort of things the 14th Amendment was designed to prevent?" The parents' attorney replied, "Although the framers didn't know about cars, they certainly knew about arbitrary, abusive, oppressive government power — depriving innocent people of their lives every day." Justice David Souter, one of the more moderate to liberal Justices, then responded that the "reckless disregard/deliberate indifference" standard would never allow a high-speed chase, because "[t]here's always

Continued on Page 10

Clergy & Clergy:

Campus crime: a growing scandal

By Howard and Connie Clerly

Every organization is a mirror of the people who are an integral part of it. Our universities are no exception. Many parents and legislators do not know that 80 percent of campus crimes are committed by students on students. Campus crime is being fueled by student binge drinking, the use of illegal drugs, unlawful fraternity hazing and the increasing presence of firearms and gang activity, including gambling, drugs and prostitution.

University deans and admissions officers are well aware of the national studies that reveal:

- ¶ Fifty percent to 60 percent of male students, and 30 percent to 40 percent of female students, indulge in binge drinking.

- ¶ Fifteen percent to 20 percent of students are recent users of illegal drugs.

- ¶ Sexual assault and rape are major campus problems.

- ¶ Student physical violence is growing.

- ¶ Student illegal gambling is "a new campus business."

All of the above aberrations are also present in our high schools. But university admissions officers ignore the world around them. They rarely inquire or require the following from prospective students:

- ¶ Have you ever been arrested or convicted of a crime?

- ¶ Have you been registered as a gang member by your local police?

- ¶ Do you own a firearm? Where will it be housed?

- ¶ Have you included a drug test as part of your required medical exam prior to admission?

Too often, deans and student affairs personnel believe student crimes are educational opportunities instead of punishment opportunities. This mindset can lead to increased campus crime and student victims. It also tends to obscure their inherent institutional responsibility to ensure a safe campus environment and, therefore, reduced civil suits by victims. Campus safety is enhanced by the suspension and separation of students found

guilty in campus judicial hearings for violators of state and Federal laws. Sadly, many student crime victims transfer to other campuses because the student perpetrators remain on campus with minimal punishment and their names and violations are considered "confidential" by false interpretations of Federal law by the U.S. Department of Education.

Deans and student affairs personnel must take proactive security measures to ensure student safety in dormitories, fraternities and sororities. This would require regular campus police and security patrols of campus student housing in order to reduce binge and underage drinking, the sale and use of illegal drugs, gambling and the possession of illegal firearms, and the number of unauthorized persons. (A number of campus police departments are now using undercover personnel as a supplement to regular patrols and the results are encouraging.)

The above recommendations may shock some people, but they are normal procedures used in our towns and cities, our hospitals and public institutions, our businesses and military services. It should also be remembered that our university campuses are high-crime communities, a reality that is obscured by massive falsifications of annual crime statistics required by Federal law.

This current academic year has seen an alarming increase in student deaths from alcohol poisoning due to binge drinking. (In November 1997 alone, five students died of alcohol poisoning in the state of Virginia.) A few years ago, Police Chief Reuben Greenberg of Charleston, S.C., wrote: "With few exceptions other than the drug traffickers themselves, administrators of our nation's universities are the most hostile elements to the enforcement of our nation's drug laws." Most local police departments continue to hold the same views about the campuses in their communities.

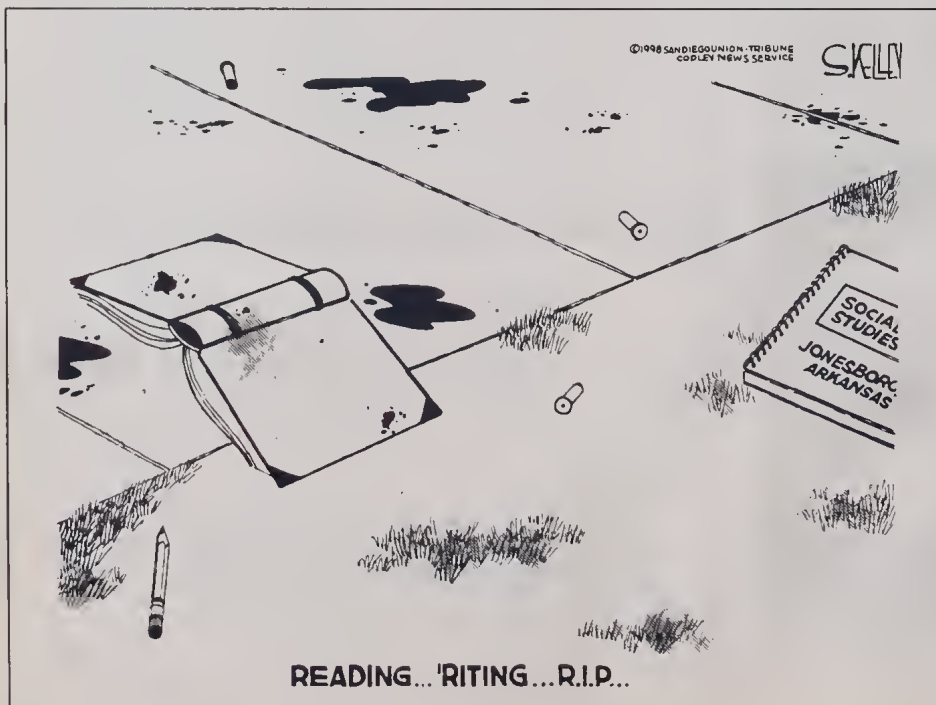
Many protected members of academia will mindlessly shout, "Police state." Many students, faculty and staff will exclaim, "It's about time." Most parents will say, "I thank God."

(Howard and Connie Clerly are co-founders of Security On Campus Inc., a nonprofit organization based in King of Prussia, Pa.)

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READING... 'RITING... R.I.P...

Shock value: Defibrillators becoming standard police gear

Continued from Page 1

units, that saved time and allowed them to expedite the treatment process."

Down-Sizing

The Chief said he's been following the evolution of AEDs for about 10 years. Where once the devices were too bulky and expensive to be practical for police use, the newest models are light, compact, sturdy, virtually maintenance-free and cheaper — about \$3,000 each.

"Just as an officer checks out his shotgun, oxygen tank and patrol car [before starting a shift], he now checks out his defibrillator. And that just requires that the battery is charged properly and that there's a spare battery," Matarese said.

A major roadblock to police defibrillator programs was removed last year when the Florida Legislature reduced training requirements for AED operators, who now only need to be CPR-certified and to receive training in the use of the device. About 35 other states have since followed suit, freeing up police to start defibrillator programs.

Prior to the change, which Matarese lobbied for as a member of an AED task force set up by the American Heart Association's Florida affiliate, state law required at least a level of training suitable for emergency medical technicians, and in many cases, paramedic training. Now, police can use defibrillators after about "eight hours of additional training, usually about a half-hour or an hour on top of the normal regimen that most officers have to take for CPR certification," Matarese pointed out.

Should an officer inadvertently overlook a step in the stress of a first-response situation, many AED units contain voice technology that will guide the user with a series of prompts.

Overcoming Resistance

Last year, the International Association

of Chiefs of Police adopted a resolution supporting defibrillator programs and calling for a joint effort between IACP and the International Association of Fire Chiefs to promote the use of AEDs by public safety workers. Matarese and Deputy Fire Chief Ken Riddle of Las Vegas, Nev., are laying the groundwork for a foundation that will act as a research engine and information source on AED programs.

As he discusses the issue with law enforcement officials from all over the country, Matarese said many chiefs are resistant, arguing that fire and emergency medical services in their jurisdictions reach victims of sudden cardiac arrest more quickly than police. "That's typically true, but the reality is that research shows very, very clearly that by virtue of random patrol, police can be there faster than fire or emergency medical technicians," Matarese stressed. "It may be only a two- or three-minute difference, but the research very clearly shows that the difference between life and death occurs in that two- or three-minute window."

Besides, Matarese adds, sudden cardiac arrest is one of the leading causes of on-duty death for police officers. "You may be saving your partner or your boss," he said.

[As this issue went to press, SurVivaLink Corp., a Minneapolis-based manufacturer of automated external defibrillators, and the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund announced a campaign to educate the law enforcement profession about the benefits of defibrillator programs. The company will donate a portion of its proceeds from sales to law enforcement agencies toward the effort.]

As a national spokesman for the movement, Matarese has conducted research, written articles for law enforcement journals on the issue and spreads the AED gospel on the law enforcement conference circuit. He had

his work cut out for him last year at the annual conference of the IACP, which was being held in Orlando.

This Is Not a Drill

Just before he was scheduled to give a presentation on AEDs, Matarese was standing near a display of the devices when a chief ran up to him and asked him if the products on show actually worked.

"He said a man had just gone down in the hallway," Matarese recounted. "So we ran out there and, sure enough, there was a man in sudden cardiac arrest. A salesman used it on him, and he survived. A lot of people standing around were initially convinced that this was a demonstration, but in fact, this was real. His heart had stopped and he was dying. It's the kind of thing that should be on hand in every single place where large public gatherings are held."

Larger police agencies are also buying AEDs, including several around the Cincinnati area, where the benefits of police defibrillator programs are being measured in a two-year study conducted by the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. Researchers there are trying to determine the impact of equipping police with the devices in jurisdictions whose emergency medical services have quick response times.

"The question we're asking is whether adding defibs and police is going to make any difference in patient outcome or not," said Dr. Michael Sayre, an assistant professor of emergency medicine who is coordinating the study, which began last year.

One-quarter of the police cruisers in one section of Cincinnati have been equipped with the devices, and their experience will be used to compare outcomes of SCA incidents in areas where police don't have the instruments. Recently, police in three nearby communities — Deer Park, Amberley Village and Delhi Township — acquired defibrillators to participate in the study, Sayre said.

A No-Brainer

Sayre supports the idea of equipping police with defibrillators, but says it is ultimately up to officials to decide whether to begin the expensive programs.

"Having the equipment is good for



Armed with portable, self-prompting defibrillation equipment, police officers from a department in Washington state respond to a simulated cardiac-arrest incident.

police, as long as they can actually respond to the events," he said. "In some places, they do send a police officer to every medical emergency, and in those situations, it's pretty much a no-brainer that you'd put an AED there. The issue is for agencies who clearly are responding routinely to medical emergencies and generally are getting on the scene first; they should strongly consider getting automated external defibrillators."

A pilot program is underway in Houston, where the Police Department has outfitted 12 patrol cars with the devices, said HPD spokesman John Leggio. An officer participating in the pilot already saved one life, that of a woman who suffered sudden cardiac arrest at a Houston airport, he said.

More than 100 of the department's 5,200 officers have received training in defibrillator use since the two-year pilot began last November, said Leggio. "Fortunately, we've not had to use the device more than that one time, but the one time we did, it was a success," Leggio told LEN.

An AED in Every Car

The Suffolk County, N.Y., Police Department, started a pilot AED program with four units in 1993. Currently, just over 100 units have been deployed in patrol cars, with 30 more to be added this month, said Officer Mitchell Savino, a Police Academy instructor who is coordinator of the agency's AED program.

"Our goal is to equip every patrol sector car, and from what I understand, we're the single largest police defibrillation program in the country," Savino told LEN.

The devices have been used 161 times, with 68 victims receiving the life-saving jolts, said Savino, an 18-year veteran who also is a certified paramedic. The heartbeats of 20 people were restored at the scene, and all of the victims survived the SCA incident, he said. "The machines have performed flawlessly, and the learning curve for this particular device is simple. That's how we sold the program," Savino added.



(Photos courtesy: Physio-Control Corp.)

About the size of a notebook computer, the LIFEPAK 500 automated external defibrillator from Physio-Control Corp. expands the ability of first-responders to save lives at the scene of cardiac emergencies.



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Second-guessing police on hot pursuit

Continued from Page 8
a known risk."

The attorney representing the county and the deputy argued that claims involving police chases should be handled under state law rather than Federal law. Justice Souter expressed misgivings, and said that Federal claims of a denial of due process because of alleged unreasonable use of force also involve the same purpose of apprehending a suspect. "Why don't we, in effect, dismiss all of those cases on the same analysis?" Souter asked.

Fortunately, the officer's appeal to the Supreme Court was supported by about half the states. In their friend-of-the-court briefs, these states indicated that a ruling against the sheriff's deputy "could force the police to limit their vehicular pursuits" and would result in suspects fleeing and escaping.

Predicting how the Supreme Court will rule is often foolhardy. Yet more often than not, a majority of the current Justices have been supportive of police actions in search and seizure and related cases. Hopefully, the Court will recognize that a lower standard of liability will lead to more "second-guessing" litigation against and probably much more cautious policies by law

enforcement agencies. More criminal suspects fleeing and escaping, at a significant cost to society, would be the eventual outcome if the Supreme Court upholds the Ninth Circuit on this issue.

Having the courts substitute their judgment for those of police officers on the scene, who have to make split-second assessments and decisions, is an extremely poor way to make public policy. A Supreme Court ruling favorable to the county and the deputy involved will allow the states and municipalities to determine the appropriate policies and enact the laws governing high-speed pursuits. It will not change the reality that, notwithstanding the need to apprehend potential suspects, high-speed vehicular pursuits are one of the more dangerous and controversial police practices, due to the frequency of serious accidents resulting in hundreds of injuries and deaths of innocent bystanders as well as fleeing suspects. (According to Professor

Geoffrey Alpern of the University of South Carolina, an expert on the subject of police pursuits, about 1 percent of all high-speed chases end in death and 20 percent end in injury. (Law Enforcement News, Nov. 15, 1997.)

If changes are needed, local legislative bodies should balance the important need to apprehend suspects against risks to the public, and then develop appropriate policies, but only after input from police officers and the public. Many states and municipalities have indeed developed specific guidelines. Others are considering changes to the law.

Just recently, for example, Oregon made flight from the police a felony crime. In Connecticut last October, a task force of local and state police officials, lawyers, a state NAACP official and representatives from the state attorney general's office met to develop and propose legislation to establish a statewide policy governing high-speed

pursuits. (LEN, Nov. 30, 1997.) From the vantage point of all involved, this is a much better way to develop policy, rather than through 14th Amendment litigation in Federal courts.

The National Association of Police

Organizations is committed to supporting the rights of the police to pursue suspects in high-speed chases, subject only to reasonable restrictions developed through a democratic process and supported by the public.

Can we talk? DoJ looks for answers to police radio-frequency woes

Continued from Page 1

most effective planning is at the local level.

To address the demand for additional spectrum space and improve interoperability, Congress included language in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that would free up additional space on the radio spectrum for law enforcement use. The language requires that 24 megahertz currently used to broadcast UHF television channels between 60 and 69 be transferred to public safety by the year 2006.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, Fisher, a former president of the Los Angeles Police Commission, said the Justice Department would like to see the Federal Communications Commission act sooner. "We're pushing the FCC to begin that allocation process now," he said. "We'd like to make it sooner rather than later."

But a spokesman for the Electronic Industry Alliance, which opposes the transfer of frequency allocations, said the action is unlikely to occur before the 2006 deadline.

"It's probably premature at this point to give away spectrum," said Mark Rosenker, a spokesman for the organization. "We're getting ready at this point to embark on high-definition television, and I think at this point in time we need to recognize where HDTV is going to go. There are questions of spectrum allocation in general, and when we're going to be giving back all of the VHF and UHF spectrum."

Addressing industry concerns, Fisher said, "We believe that when they see the public safety interest at stake,

they'll be supportive."

Fisher maintained that the situation already has posed serious problems during emergencies. Police and fire rescue teams scouring floors of New York's World Trade Center to evacuate people after it was bombed by terrorists in 1993 could not communicate with each other. And in the aftermath of the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City two years later, many of the agencies on the scene were unable to communicate "so they had firefighters who otherwise should have been on rescue just running between groups to communicate," he recalled.

Fisher said he witnessed communications problems first-hand when he accompanied Los Angeles police on a helicopter fly-along when he served as Police Commission president. "We were tracking a fugitive and we could see him from the air. Patrol cars were trying to track him down on the street, but we could not communicate with them because the wave bands were jammed and we were stepping on each other. There was so much static we couldn't communicate on a real-time felony, and the guy got away. Fortunately, it wasn't a serious felony."

The Justice Department is launching a public-awareness campaign about the problem, Fisher said, and is also conferring with the FBI, a major developer and buyer of high-tech communications equipment, on a proposal in which the bureau would develop standards that the telecommunications industry could use to create compatible law enforcement communication equipment.

Headlines are not enough

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Law Enforcement News

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16 more join CALEA honor roll

Sixteen law enforcement agencies were accredited by the Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies at its meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, on March 18-21.

The new certifications bring to 425 the total number of agencies that currently are accredited. CALEA officials said. Among the agencies that received their initial accreditation in Vancouver were the police departments in Anderson, Ind.; Cooper City, Fla.; Graham, N.C.; Greenwood, S.C.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Kokomo, Ind.; Little Rock, Ark.; Toccoa, Ga.; and Tybee Island, Ga.

Also receiving their initial accreditation were the sheriff's departments in Morris County, N.J.; Spartanburg County, S.C.; and St. Martin Parish, La., along with the Aiken, S.C., Department of Public Safety; the Cuyahoga (Ohio) Metropolitan Housing Authority Police Department; the Iowa State University Police Department; and the Pima (Ariz.) Community College Depart-

ment of Public Safety.

Three agencies that provide ancillary services to law enforcement agencies were accredited by CALEA, including the Bergen County, N.J., Police and Fire Academy; Muskegon, Mich., Central Dispatch; and the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training. The Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy was reaccredited in Vancouver.

Eight agencies were reaccredited for the third time, including police departments in Birmingham, Ala.; Carrollton, Texas; Dover, N.H.; Edmonton, Alberta, and Wichita Falls, Texas, the Connecticut State Police; the North Lauderdale, Fla., Department of Public Safety; and the Washington State Police. Reaccreditation was also approved for police departments in New Canaan, Conn.; Norton Shores, Mich.; and Portland, Maine.

CALEA will hold its next meeting from July 29 to Aug. 1 in Hershey, Pa.

Upcoming Events

MAY

18-19. Less Lethal Force Options: Concepts & Considerations in the De-Escalation Philosophy. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Calgary, Alberta.

18-19. Managing the Internal Affairs Unit. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Brown Deer, Wis.

18-19. OCAT Instructor/Use-of-Force: Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Cleveland, Ohio.

18-20. Tactical Response to High-Risk Incidents & Crimes in Progress. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$395.

18-20. Police Law & Legal Issues: What Every Police Manager Needs to Know. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Springfield, Mass.

18-20. Organizing & Managing Small Agency & Area SWAT Teams. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Albany, N.Y.

18-20. Patrol Response to Tactical Confrontations. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Hudson, N.H.

18-22. Law Enforcement Ethics: Train the Trainer. Presented by the Southwest Law Enforcement Institute. San Diego, \$495.

18-22. Juvenile Justice Update. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. Los Angeles.

18-22. Advanced Techniques for Unresolved Death Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management.

Jacksonville, Fla. \$550.

18-22. Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

18-22. Street Gangs Identification & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

18-22. Managing the Police Training Function. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

18-22. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

18-22. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Cincinnati, \$525.

19-21. High-Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450.

20-21. Officer Street Survival. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Concord, Mass. \$190.

20-22. Proactive Police Management: 21st Century. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$395.

20-22. Advanced Supervision Skills. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Buffalo Grove, Ill.

21-22. 3d Annual National Conference on the Future of DNA: Implications for the Criminal Justice System. Presented by the Institute for Law and Justice. Chicago.

21-22. Tracing Illegal Proceeds from

Drug, Currency & Financial Crimes. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Chicago. \$395.

21-23. Supervisory Survival for Women. Presented by Public Safety Training Inc. Gettysburg, Pa.

26. Media Relations/Public Information Officer. Presented by the Criminal Justice Institute. College of Lake County, Grayslake, Ill. \$99.

27-28. Raiding Planning, Preparation & Execution. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Madison, Conn. \$190.

27-29. Report-A-Phobia. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$275.

27-29. Cultural Awareness: Train-the-Trainer. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Colorado Springs, Colo.

27-29. Ethical Standards & the Street Officer. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Peters, Mo.

27-29. Street Survival '98. Presented by Calibre Press. Lansing, Mich. \$199.

27-29. DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$350.

27-29. Street Survival '98. Presented by Calibre Press. Lansing, Mich. \$199.

28-29. Police Ethics & Sensitivity Training. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Oakland, Calif. \$190.

28-29. OCAT Instructor/Use-of-Force: Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Iowa City, Iowa.

JUNE

1-2. Mentoring for the Retention of Women & Minority Public Safety Personnel. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Lenexa, Kan.

1-2. OCAT Instructor/Use of Force-Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Louisville, Ky. \$295.

1-2. Drug Asset Seizure & Forfeiture Management. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$250.

1-3. Street Survival '98. Presented by Calibre Press. Las Vegas. \$199.

1-5. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

1-5. Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$550.

1-5. Verbal Judo — Train the Trainer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$575.

1-5. SWAT II: Advanced Tactical & Hostage Rescue Operations. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Peters, Mo.

1-5. Investigative Photography I. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.

1-12. At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Richmond, Ky. \$695.

4-5. Tracing Illegal Proceeds. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Miami. \$395.

4-5. OCAT Instructor/Use of Force-Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Schaumburg, Ill. \$295.

5-10. 10th Annual National Juvenile Services Training Institute. Presented by the National Juvenile Detention Association. Indianapolis.

8. Grant Writing for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Seattle.

8-9. Developing Facilitation Skills. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Maple Grove, Minn.

8-9. OCAT Instructor/Use of Force-Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Hartford, Conn. \$295.

8-9. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Chicago.

8-10. Determining Patrol Staffing, Deployment & Scheduling. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Louis.

8-10. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Lakewood, N.J.

8-12. Bloodstain Evidence I. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.

8-12. Crime Scene Processing. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$550.

8-12. Managing the Patrol Function. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

9-11. Street Survival '98. Presented by Calibre Press. San Antonio, Texas. \$199.

10. Countering Terrorism: The Chem-Bin Threat. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. Washington, D.C. Chapter. Arlington, Va. \$100.

10. Gang Issues for Patrol Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Institute. College of Lake County, Grayslake, Ill. \$49.

10-11. "Live from the Scene" — Police/Media Issues. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Seattle. \$375.

10-11. OCAT Instructor/Use of Force-Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. New York. \$295.

10-11. How to Succeed in the Security Profession: Marketing Yourself or Starting a Business. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Chicago.

10-12. First-Line Supervision. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Peters, Mo.

11-12. Staffing & Scheduling for Communications/Dispatch Centers. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Louis.

15-16. Managing the Internal Affairs Unit. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tucson, Ariz.

15-16. Community Policing in America's Schools. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Detroit.

15-16. OCAT Instructor/Use of Force-Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. St. Louis. \$295.

15-17. Crisis Negotiations. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Hudson, N.J.

15-19. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$550.

15-19. Interview & Interrogation Techniques for the Internal Affairs Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

15-19. Advanced Narcotics Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

15-19. Management of the K-9 Unit. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

15-19. Blood Pattern Interpretation Pre-

sented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$525.

15-19. Crime Scene Technology. Presented by Sirchie FingerPrint Laboratories. Youngville, N.C. \$395.

15-26. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Phoenix. \$695.

16. White-Collar Crime Basics. Presented by the Criminal Justice Institute. College of Lake County, Grayslake, Ill. \$69.

16-17. Community Policing. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Las Vegas. \$190.

18. Handcuffing Instructor Training & Recertification. Presented by R.E.B. Training International. East Windsor, Conn. \$220.

18-19. Tracing Illegal Proceeds. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Denver. \$395.

18-19. OCAT Instructor/Use of Force-Surviving a Legal Encounter. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Kansas City, Mo. \$295.

19. Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Training. Presented by R.E.B. Training International. East Windsor, Conn. \$220.

19. Conducting Effective Employment Interviews for Entry-Level Positions. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Kent, Wash.

19. Supervising Women. Presented by Public Safety Training Inc. Denver.

21-26. 4th Biennial Conference: International Perspectives on Crime, Justice & Public Order. Presented by John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Budapest, Hungary. \$375.

22-23. Police Ethics & Sensitivity Training. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Greenfield, Mass. \$190.

22-24. Drug-Trak For Windows® Training. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.

22-24. Contemporary Patrol Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Concord, Mass.

22-24. Gang Investigation, Suppression & Prosecution Techniques. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Denver.

22-24. Policing in the Information Age. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Louis.

22-24. Police Planning & Research Methods. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Schaumburg, Ill.

22-25. SWAT Supervisors' Tactics & Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Englewood, Colo.

22-26. Police Instructor Training. Presented by Public Safety Training Inc. Sandusky, Ohio.

22-26. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

22-26. Advanced Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$550.

22-26. Wire, Oral & Electronic Intercepts. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

For further information:

Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.

American Society for Industrial Security. Washington, D.C., Chapter, 210 E. Fairfax St., #214. Falls Church, VA 22046-2906. (703) 237-2513. Fax: (703) 533-0358. E-mail: maudell@juno.com.

Calibre Press. 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037. Fax: (708) 498-6869. E-mail: Seminar@CalibrePress.com.

Criminal Justice Institute. College of Lake County, 19351 W. Washington St., Grayslake, IL 60030-1198. (847) 223-6601. ext. 2937. Fax: (847) 548-3384.

Delinquency Control Institute, P.O. Box 77902, Los Angeles, CA 90099-3334 (213) 743-2497. Fax: (213) 743-2313.

Executive Protection Institute. Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (540) 955-1128.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC. P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (860) 653-0788. E-mail: dhutch@net.net. Internet: <http://www.patroweb.com/hlet>.

Institute for Law & Justice. 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 684-5100. Fax: (703) 739-5533. E-mail: njupes@ij.org. Web: www.ijl.org.

Institute of Police Technology & Management. University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. P.O. Box 90976, Washington, DC 20090-0976. 1-800-THE IACP. Fax: (703) 836-4543.

Investigation Training Institute. P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Attn: Dr. Roberta Blotner, 899 10th Ave.,

Room 410, New York, NY 10019. (212) 237-8654. Fax: (212) 237-8465. E-mail: inij@cnynum.cuny.edu.

National Criminal Justice Training Council. P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5735. Fax: (414) 279-5758. E-mail: NCJTC@aol.com.

National Juvenile Detention Association. Attn: Sherry Scott, (606) 622-6281. Fax: (606) 622-2333. E-mail: NJDASLS@aol.com.

Northeastern University College of Criminal Justice. c/o RDP Group, 30 Tower La., Avon, CT 06001. 1-800-243-9774. E-mail: rdpsteven@aol.com.

Northeastern University Traffic Institute. 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011. Web: <http://www.nvu.edu/traffic/>

Public Safety Institute. University of North Florida. IFTM, P.O. Box 607130, Orlando, FL 32860-7130. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Public Safety Training Inc. P.O. Box 106, Oak Harbor, OH 43449. (419) 732-2520. Fax: (419) 732-3580. E-mail: 74644.2204@compuserve.com.

R.E.B. Training International Inc. P.O. Box 845, Stoddard, NH 03464. (603) 446-9393. Fax: (603) 446-9394.

Sirchie FingerPrint Laboratories. 100 Hunter Pl., Youngville, NC 27596. (919) 554-2244. Fax: (919) 556-2266.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 883-2376. Fax: (214) 883-2458.

Youth Change. 275 N. 3rd St., Woodburn, OR 97071. 1-800-545-5736. Internet: www.youthchg.com.

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Law Enforcement News

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March 31, 1998



You're under (cardiac) arrest!

But if you're lucky enough to live in one of a growing number of localities, take heart: A police officer equipped with life-saving defibrillation gear may be just around the corner. See Page 1.

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What They Are Saying:

"It's kind of cool because the ads are on the back of the newspaper, along with ads for drug paraphernalia and phone-sex lines."

— Police Officer Roch Hart of the Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department's Repeat Offender Project, on the squad's use of classified ads in local papers to recruit more confidential informants. (Story, Page 5.)